CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE.

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DAILY TRIBUNE.

Saturday Morning..... Nov. 7, 1857.

More Election.

We have had few returns of the election in this State. As there was no State ticket to elect the balloting was almost entirely for local county officers—not much attention being paid to party. We give such returns as we have:

From Cook County.—Returns from this county indicate the success of the entire Republican county ticket. Only two Democratic candidates are elected, by majorities of 184 majority.

The vote in Sangamon was: Rep., 339; Dem., 192. Rep. majority, 147.

In Morgan it was Rep., 1,038; Dem., 790. Rep. majority, 248. Last fall Fremont had 1,040, and Buchanan 1,389, which shows that more than half the people voted. The Republican majority is nearly in proportion.

From Logan County.—The vote in Bloomington is: Rep., 391; Dem., 390. In the county it is: Rep., 1,039; Dem., 1,545: Rep. maj., 506. The entire Republican ticket elected. The Republican majority is large. Fremont's majority last fall was 428. What does the *Times* say to this? Has McLean County had gone to sleep?

From Cass County.—The *Advertiser* gives no vote in Cass County.—The *Advertiser* gives no vote in the county the vote stood: Rep., 797; Dem., 602. In the county the Democratic majority is from 200 to 500. But little more than half the vote of the county was polled. At the county seat, Paris, the Democratic majority last fall by 297 majority. The Democrats generally voted with the Republicans in this county last fall by 297 majority. This is one of the Egyptian counties.

From Peoria.—The Republicans have carried Peoria County by majorities ranging from 60 to 100. The Democrats generally support the Republican ticket. The American generally supported the Democratic ticket. Buchanan beat Fremont 1,545 majority in Peoria County. The Republicans have elected their county ticket. Rep., 171; Dem., 125. Buchanan had 400 majority.

From Tazewell.—The Republicans have carried Tazewell County by majorities ranging from 60 to 100. The Democrats generally support the Republican ticket. The American generally supported the Democratic ticket. Buchanan beat Fremont 1,545 majority in Peoria County. The Republicans have elected their county ticket. Rep., 171; Dem., 125. Buchanan had 400 majority.

From Knox.—The Republicans have elected their county ticket. Rep., 171; Dem., 125. Buchanan had 400 majority.

From Lake County.—The contest in this county was between the Democrats and Republicans. The Republicans have elected part of their county ticket. At the county seat, Paris, the Democratic majority last fall by 297 majority. This is one of the Egyptian counties.

From Lee.—The Republicans have carried Lee County by majorities ranging from 60 to 100. The Democrats generally support the Republican ticket. The American generally supported the Democratic ticket. Buchanan beat Fremont 1,545 majority in Peoria County. The Republicans have elected their county ticket. Rep., 171; Dem., 125. Buchanan had 400 majority.

From Kane.—The Republicans have carried Kane County by majorities ranging from 60 to 100. The Democrats generally support the Republican ticket. The American generally supported the Democratic ticket. Buchanan beat Fremont 1,545 majority in Peoria County. The Republicans have elected their county ticket. Rep., 171; Dem., 125. Buchanan had 400 majority.

From Kendall.—The Republicans have carried Kendall County by majorities ranging from 60 to 100. The Democrats generally support the Republican ticket. The American generally supported the Democratic ticket. Buchanan beat Fremont 1,545 majority in Peoria County. The Republicans have elected their county ticket. Rep., 171; Dem., 125. Buchanan had 400 majority.

From Kankakee.—The Republicans have carried Kankakee County by majorities ranging from 60 to 100. The Democrats generally support the Republican ticket. The American generally supported the Democratic ticket. Buchanan beat Fremont 1,545 majority in Peoria County. The Republicans have elected their county ticket. Rep., 171; Dem., 125. Buchanan had 400 majority.

From Lake.—The Republicans have carried Lake County by majorities ranging from 60 to 100. The Democrats generally support the Republican ticket. The American generally supported the Democratic ticket. Buchanan beat Fremont 1,545 majority in Peoria County. The Republicans have elected their county ticket. Rep., 171; Dem., 125. Buchanan had 400 majority.

From Will.—The Republicans have carried Will County by majorities ranging from 60 to 100. The Democrats generally support the Republican ticket. The American generally supported the Democratic ticket. Buchanan beat Fremont 1,545 majority in Peoria County. The Republicans have elected their county ticket. Rep., 171; Dem., 125. Buchanan had 400 majority.

From Du Page.—The Republicans have carried Du Page

DAILY TRIBUNE.

No. 51 CLARK STREET.

CITY OF CHICAGO.

Saturday Morning..... Nov. 7, 1857.

Interest on the Debt of Missouri to be Paid.

The fact that Missouri has issued bonds in aid of the Railroads to the amount of sixteen millions of dollars, and the other fact that she has on hand only about one hundred and eighty thousand dollars for the payment of the semi-annual interest falling due in January next, have caused some little apprehension that she would default, and that the five millions of her bonds which are held by our State Treasurer as security for that amount of the issues of the Illinois free banks, would decline so rapidly in market that our currency would lose the confidence of the people who now take and pay it out freely. We are glad to learn that there is but one opinion among the members of her Legislature, now in session, in regard to this matter, and that they unanimously declare that, at whatever sacrifice or cost, the good name and credit of the State must be preserved. We have been permitted to publish the following private letter from a well known gentleman in St. Louis, to a friend in this city, in which it is confidently predicted that the interest will be paid.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 3, 1857.

To-day I asked the opinion of several well informed men, about paying interest coupons, and learn that the Pacific R. R. is ready with its share of the same, and that the State Commissioner now in St. Louis, is confident that no difficulty will arise. No doubt one mill tax will be levied hereafter, as a separate, interest revenue, and it is only for this present exigency that any fears can reasonably exist. Of course, therefore, the utmost exertions will be made, and the thing will be done, *I think*, at whatever cost. There are some who doubt it, but all admit that a delay of a few weeks is the worst that can come.

Please take my opinion for what it is worth—but I do not pretend to be a prophet, and much less, a State financier.

Illinoisans have nothing to hope for except that Missouri will keep faith with her creditors. The business of this State depends upon her honesty and ability. If these prove to be broken reefs and our currency decreases in value as rapidly as her obligations will, if she gives a hint even of repudiation, we know not to what quarter we should turn for relief. Mr. Dubois, our State Auditor, and Mr. HATCH, the Secretary, are now, or lately have been, at Jefferson City to do what the could to stimulate the State pride and quicken the industry of our neighbors; and Gov. BISSELL has recently made a trip to St. Louis to see and converse with her leading business men, this matter of the Missouri debt and our Illinois currency being the theme. We hope and believe that Missouri will do all that the crisis demands. Her failure now would be a blow from which her credit, and with it her numerous and important works of internal improvement, would never recover.

Our Financial Flurry in California.

The Californians take the news of our Financial troubles coolly. They had their turn of revulsion, depression, etc., some time ago, and regard the turmoil along the Atlantic coast without surprise or alarm. Their grain crop, they boast is enormous, and while the riches of their soil are yielded to the farmer, the miner still finds his toil rewarded goldenly. The San Francisco *Herald* asserts that "mainly during the three months" ending Oct. 5th, there had been a decrease of over "four millions in the export of gold from San Francisco Eastward," and that the New Yorkers "not being prepared for the decrease in the shipments of specie, the revulsion and panic ensued. Here are interesting figures:

TREASURE SHIPMENTS.

[From the San Francisco Herald, Oct. 28th.]

The following is a statement of the treasure shipped hence during the past quarter, on steamers, combined with the previous shipments of the year:

To New York	$3,145,295 84
To England	1,000,000 00
To New Granada	34,567 62
Total for three months	$10,044,173 51

The shipments during the first half of the year, by steamers, to New York, amounted to $10,954,760 16; to England, $4,894,148 32; to Panama, $220,921 21. These amounts combined with the above, would make the entire steamer shipments for the nine months, as follows:

To New York	$23,925,233 42
To England	5,894,148 32
To Granada	254,489 77
Total	$24,073,871 51

The amount exported at a similar period in 1856, was $36,134,066 14, showing a falling off in 1857 of $4,970,185 34.

☞ In reply to a postmaster who complained of being overworked by the change, the First Assistant Postmaster-General King says, a postmaster is not compelled to receive cents in payment either of postage or stamps, nor from any person at one time more than fifty cents in three cent coin.

If such a decision has been made by the Assistant Postmaster-General, it is contrary to law. According to the United States law, copper coin is a legal tender for amounts not exceeding *ten cents*, and three cent pieces for amounts not exceeding thirty cents. The postmaster who refuses to receive *ten cents*, or ten three cent pieces, in return for postage or stamps, or refuses to deliver letters unless payment is made in other coin, violates law, and is liable to an action for damages.

ILLness OF GOV. BISSELL.—We are pained to learn from Springfield that Gov. Bissell is at present in a very precarious condition, and suffering severely from the disease under which he has been laboring for years.—*Chicago Jour. Oct. 30th.*

We observe the above item going the rounds. There is no truth in it. The Springfield *Journal* of the 4th inst. announces the Governor's return from a visit to Belleville, with health improved, and looking and feeling better than he has for a long time.

A NEW PASSENGER CAR.—Among the cars on one of the express trains on the New York Central Railroad lately, was one of new construction, patented by T. T. Woodworth, of Alton, Ill., and manufactured by T. W. Wason & Co., Springfield, Mass. The principal peculiarity of this car is, that the seats are so constructed as to be readily converted into sleeping berths. There are also berths suspended against the sides of the car, in such a manner that when occasion requres, it may be turned into a sleeping room, with a tier of double berths and a tier of single ones on each side.

When the great Pacific Railroad is finished, trains may be provided with one car for cooking, and the others of this pattern, by which means passengers may be carried from St. Louis to San Francisco, without stopping for rest or refreshment.

A GOOD HIT.—The Jackson (Mich.) *Patriot*, the Border Ruffian organ at that place, in order to manifest its delight over certain imaginary pro-slavery victories, got up a cut of a huge negro, with an ugly looking rooster mounted on top of his head, as a suitable illustration of its joy. The *Citizen* in noticing it says:

"The last *Patriot* appears illustrated with a likeness of its new editor, with his partner mounted on his head, making a diligent search for a new idea."

ACCIDENT OF THE STEAMER ARROW.—FIVE COLLARED AND TWO MEN KILLED.—The ARROW met with a serious accident yesterday, while on her downward trip from Port Huron. She was in company with the Forrester, between whom and herself a brisk competition and much racing has been kept up for some time past, and which was probably the cause of the accident, through injudicious exertions for making quick time. When opposite the foot of Belle Isle, two miles above the city, and about a quarter of a mile ahead of the Forrester, one of her flues collapsed, killing two firemen instantly.—These men, named Jquire Woods and Adam Walter, every account is firing at the time of the accident, and, being in a favorable position, received the full force of the boiling water and scalding steam. Their death was of course almost instantaneous. The Forrester ran along side as soon as the accident was known, and took her in tow, bringing her down to the city. The corpses of the injured men being removed from the hold, a jury of inquest was summoned by Justice Ensworth, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts of the case.—*Detroit Free Press, 5th.*

.... Ohio is the largest wool-growing State in the Union. Six million dollar's worth has been raised in that State during the last year.

Chinese Sugar Cane.

WEST UNION, CHAMPAIGN CO., ILL., Thursday, November 5 1857.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

GENTLEMEN.—"Sugar!" screamed the great Lord Chatham, one night in the British Parliament, shaking his fist in the faces of some members of the opposition, who had ventured to sneer at his persistent efforts to reduce the sugar duties, and raising his voice until its terrible volume filled and shook the wide hall, he continued, "Sugar, sugar, sugar, who dares laugh at sugar now?"

This anecdote occurred to me on the appearance of Mr. Chief Justice Catons' letter in the *Prairie Farmer*, announcing his success in crystalizing the syrup of the Chinese Sugar Cane, and the wide extent to which it has been copied since, has brought the story frequently to my mind. Besides Judge Caton, several gentlemen have recorded their successes in the same direction; nevertheless there have not been enough of them to satisfy the public mind, that the syrup of the Chinese Sugar Cane can readily be made into either fine loaf or the common brown sugar of commerce.

For the purpose of obtaining information from the highest source, the editor of the *Agricultural Press* of this town, addressed a letter to Wm. H. Belcher, Esq., of St. Louis, asking an answer to the three following questions, which, together with the reply of Mr. Belcher, I have editor's permission to copy.

1. Do you succeed in granulating the syrup of the Chinese Cane in a satisfactory and profitable manner?

2. Is the sugar of the Chinese Cane, grape or cane sugar, or a mixture of both?

3. Would you recommend farmers to cultivate the Cane as a crop, with a view to the production of molasses, and the sale of the syrup to sugar refiners?

The following is Mr. Belcher's answer:

"CHINA SUGAR CANE REFINING CO.,
St. Louis, October 16, 1857.

DEAR SIR.—Your's of the 23d, making enquiries relative to my experience and success in granulating the syrup of the Chinese Sugar Cane, is received, and I have carefully noted your remarks.

I have made some experiments with the syrup but have not succeeded in granulating it, and I very much fear that *it will prove a failure* so far as sugar making is concerned, and if it will not granulate, the syrup does not contain a due proportion of cane sugar.

I am not prepared to say that refiners would buy the syrup of the Chinese Cane to any extent unless it will granulate. Some large fields of this Cane have been planted in South Carolina, Georgia, and other Southern States, with a view of testing its sugar making qualities, and if they do not succeed in granulating the syrup into sugar, you may begin to doubt its virtues as a sugar producing plant.

Very respectfully, yours,
WM. H. BELCHER.

"N. B.—A Louisiana sugar planter made this season, some seventy-five barrels of the Chinese Cane syrup. I have seen his report; he could not granulate; and some barrels of this syrup from Louisiana came to the market. The color was good but the taste slightly acid—not so sweet as the syrup of molasses of the sugar cane—and I am under the impression that it would ferment rapidly in warm weather. Yours, &c., W. H."

Mr. Belcher is principal of a large Sugar Refining establishment in St. Louis, that bears his name. He has been years in the business, and has brought every resource of capital, skill and experience into it; all of which have been employed in testing the Chinese cane. His opinion is, therefore, entitled to great weight, and settles the question as to crystalization, until more numerous, more successful and more accurate analytic experiments are made.

I confess to a lingering conviction that, Yankee ingenuity and industry, assisted by chemical skill will yet produce good sugar from the Chinese Cane. It is not for nothing there is so much sweetness in the sap of the Chinese Cane.

But at present, the weight of evidence is against me, and I would advise persons not to go into a more extensive cultivation of it, than wanted for home consumption.

Dealers are paying 55c for Spring Wheat now. It is observable that as the stock on and in hands of the farmers diminishes, the quality of the wheat improves, which shows that the poorest farmers, after prices are down, sell first—and that both poor and rich sell their meanest wheat first. Notwithstanding the noise your Board of Trade made about the new standard for inspection, early in the season, inspectors now make no distinction in grain forwarded from this station. Buyers here have discriminated to the extent of five cents on spring, but no such distinction is recognized in Chicago. Who is to blame?

There was a total of 34,459 bushels of wheat forwarded from Urbana during the year 1856. In the three months of 1857, ending Nov. 1st, upward of 97,000 bushels have been forwarded. In addition, during the same time 50,000 bushels have been sold in town. I learn from authentic reports that 35,471 bushels were forwarded in 1855. The apparent decrease in 1856, compared with 1855, was owing to the fact that the Great Western Railroad was not in operation to the extent of the following year, and the business done at half a dozen stations in 1856 and 1857, was concentrated on Urbana in 1855. I put down the surplus wheat crop of 1857 to go forward from Urbana, at 175,000 bushels, and the total surplus of the county at from 300,000 to 400,000 bushels.

Fine and dry for a week until this morning, then a heavy shower, since wind like a hurricane.—Prairie fires started only will be in their full glory week after next. TRIBUNE.

Sioux of Champaign Co.

Official Return of the Vote for Governor of the Late Election in Ohio.

We have received, by telegraph, from Columbus, an abstract of the official returns of the vote for Governor. The figures are:

Chase	150,269
Payne	128,923
Philadelphian Van Trump	6,567
Dever Van Trump	1,011
Tuttlestone	142
McCutchenite	1,000
Robinson	1,000
Scattering	104
Chase's majority over Payne	1,959

The vote for President in November last was as follows:

Fremont	187,497
Buchanan	170,124
Fillmore	28,126

Comparing these returns, we find that there were 16,364 more votes cast at the Presidential election, a year since, than at the late Gubernatorial election. Mr. Chase did not receive as many votes as were cast for Fremont by 26,929. Payne falls behind the Buchanan vote 11,800. Of the Fremonters who failed to vote for Chase, there were 15,150 more than of the Buchanites who did not vote Payne material aid. Giving the 'Mericans the benefit of all the scattering, their figures for this election are 10,500, a falling off from the Fillmore vote of 17,626. If Mr. Payne had received as many votes as were given Buchanan, he would have beaten Chase by 10,300 votes; in other words, Buchanan's vote was 10,306 stronger than the vote cast at this election for Chase.

In the Gubernatorial struggle two years ago, the vote stood—Chase, 146,634; Medill, 131,-393; Trimble, 24,250. It thus appears that Governor Chase received on his second run 15,-934 more votes than on his first. Payne gains on the Medill vote 27,673. Chase has received on this run the largest number of votes ever cast for a candidate for Governor in Ohio.—Payne received more votes than any other candidate ever before the people of Ohio for a State office, who fell short of an election.—*Cin. Com., 5th.*

Astounding Developments.

[From the Washington Republic, Nov. 3.]

Gen. Gadsden, our late Minister to Mexico, in a communication to the Charleston *Mercury*, under date of October 22, introduces a letter to himself, dated Oct 4, from an American correspondent at the city of Mexico, who, he says, "enjoys the most favorable opportunities of obtaining information on the American diplomacy practiced in Mexico," and is, "a discerning and most discreet" observer of events.

The correspondent, whose opportunities to know and intelligence to understand are thus vouched for, affirms that "*the Minister* (Mr. Forsyth) *is instructed to offer to purchase territory larger than the whole of the Southern States.*"

This confirms our warning to the country, a few days ago, that some "*magnificent*" Mexican Treaties were in the process of gestation.

It is true that Gen. Gadsden's correspondent doubts if Mexico will sell any more territory, and that he considers the sum offered, which he says "does not reach half the amount at which real property is assessed in South Carolina," to be inadequate, and not likely to accomplish the object. All this, however, is matter of opinion, and it is to be noted that the correspondent writes in a complaining spirit of the Administration, at not being disposed to do enough, or go far enough, for the "interest of the South" in the business.

The reference to the assessed value of real property in South Carolina gives about fifty millions of dollars as the sum probably offered by Mr. Buchanan. This may be said to be moderate, being only half what the same was offered for Cuba nine years ago.

Now, are the people of this country willing to be robbed of their money; will they permit their treasury to be plundered; or will they suffer great debts to be piled up, for the sake of seizing to a certain interest what General Gadsden's correspondent calls, most significantly, "a new Kansas?"

The question we make to the country is one of dollars and cents. If principle cannot be effectively appealed to, certainly the pocket can be; and if ever, now, at this period of gloom, destitution and bankruptcy.

There are dangers in all directions under the rule of the men now in power, but the most pressing and immediate danger is a swindling treaty with Mexico, with a wide margin of plunder to induce the Senate to ratify it, and the House to vote the money.

☞ A new paper called the Bancroft *Pioneer* has just been started at Bancroft, M. T., by D. Blakely. Its politics are Republican.

The New York and Erie Railroad.

We reproduce the following comments of the New York *Herald* on the prospects of CHARLES MORAN for the resurrection of the finances of the Erie road; when Mr. Moran relinquishes some twenty-two or twenty-three thousand dollars of his present enormous annual salary, Railway men will have more sympathy for his afflictions:

The remarks of Mr. Moran and Mr. Lathers, of the Erie Railroad Company, before the members of the Board of Brokers this afternoon, will be found at length in another part of this edition. It appears to be about the same old story, over and over again. Many members of the Board were doubtless reminded to-day of the glowing colors in which Mr. Moran presented his financial plan of 1854, and a grand opportunity was given for comparing the result with his promises and predictions. Those who did so will not be attracted by the new proposals from the same source. As no account appears in the report of to-day's proceedings of a contribution being made on the spot for the company, it must have been abandoned. The Board of Brokers is just now the last place to go to for money. They promised to do all they could to help the company, and there the matter will drop. The Governor of this State has set apart Thursday, the 26th of November, as a day of Thanksgiving, and it would be a good move in Mr. Moran to secure the services for that day of all charitable persons, and particularly of the managers of our churches, to pass round the contribution boxes, or to place boxes in conspicuous places, labelled "Aid for the Erie Railroad Company," so that every one could give a little to help along that great work. Even the little children might give their pennies to help the stockholders out of their difficulties. Seriously, this begging expedition of Mr. Moran for the Erie Railroad Company, has got to be a very disgraceful affair, and the sooner it is abandoned the better. After all the efforts made thus far, we believe the total cash subscriptions amount to about four thousand dollars. Mr. Moran's plan is not a feasible one, and cannot be carried out. He asks the old bondholders, the stockholders and the public generally, to come forward and take six millions of bonds, at a cost of about 64a65 per cent. for which he will give them a fourth mortgage. Such a proposition cannot meet with much favor so long as any one can go into the market and purchas third mortgage bonds at 59a60 per cent.

Burning of the Illinois Railroad Depot at Cairo.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.]

CAIRO, NOV. 2.

The big freight depot of the Illinois Central road was entirely desfroyed by fire last night. This was the only depot building the Company had here, and was very extensive—intended not only to accommodate the business of the road, but all the forwarding business of the town, a large part of it having been rented to forwarding merchants, the principal of whom were the house of Adams, Graham & Co. In fact this big depot was a small town of itself. A number of the agents and employees of the road lived in it with their families.

The building was of wood, very inflammable, and set upon posts, to be above highwater. This gave a great draft under it. The fire was caused by the bursting of a gasometer which was under the building, and the flames spread so rapidly that within ten minutes after the accident the entire depot was a mass of flame. There was no time to save anything—indeed, some of the inmates barely escaped with their lives.

Mrs. Abbott, wife of the agent, and who lived in the depot, escaped at the first alarm, but returning to get her baby, was so nearly suffocated by the smoke as to be insensible, in which condition she was rescued by an Irish laborer named Dominic. Her child was rescued by Mr. Lufkin, who also lived in the depot.

Mr. Clark, the telegraphic operator, B. W. Carter, Express agent, R. H. Noyes, ticket agent and Mr. Abbott, lost everything but what they had on.

Adams, Graham, & Co., and Stratton, Kelly & Co., saved only their books and papers.

The depot was in the upper part of the town, close to the river, and connected with the wharf boat by a short railroad running on an inclined plane from the depot to the river, and worked by a steam engine. This boat would have burned, too, had it not been towed away.

The loss will be severely felt because this depot was in fact a wooden village, under one roof—Intended to accommodate all the agents of the Company and all the business of the road. Though of wood and very slightly made, it cost over $50,000.

The entire loss will be somewhere between one and two hundred thousand dollars. A. J.

An Important Railroad Injunction.

An application was made yesterday morning in the U. S. Circuit Court for the District of Indiana, before Judge McLean, by Messrs. Fullen, King & King, counsel for the Company, for an injunction against the Indiana and Illinois Central Railroad, praying that the Company may be restrained from selling certain lands granted them by the Legislatures of certain States, which are now lodged on the market. By the terms of the sale of such lands are, that forty per cent. of the purchase money may be paid in the stock of the Company, and two per cent. in cash.

The injunction asked for was granted by the Court, principally upon the ground that the Railroad Company had no right to use the lands granted them by the several States for any other than construction purposes, and that the sales of such lands in the manner proposed, was a misapplication of the original grants. The injunction was therefore granted, and the sale of the lands ordered stopped.—*Cincinnati Gazette, 5th.*

Exodus of the Mormons of Carson Valley—The Emigration.

We copy the following telegraphic dispatch from the Sacramento *State Journal*. It is dated Genoa, September 17. It will be seen that by it is the rumor of the exodus of the Mormons from the Carson Valley, by order of Brigham Young is confirmed. The settlers in that valley will have a happy riddance of them. The dispatch also conveys the gratifying intelligence that the emigration of the present year will fully reach 25,000, and probably reach 30,000, two thirds of whom are women and children. This will make a great addition to our population. Next year we may exp ct 50,000 at least:

"The Mormons are all making preparations to leave for the Great Salt Lake; they will leave here in about ten days, and will have in their train over one hundred wagons each. Their farms have been purchased by emigrants coming over the plains this season. The emigration this year is immense. The Valley is all alive with men, women, children and animals, who have just arrived over the plains. The emigration this year will reach full 25,000, and probably 30,000. Two-thirds are women and children."

INTERESTING VOLUMES OF RECORDS.—The case of Bulkly vs. Ward, in the United States Circuit Court, brings before the jury as a part of the record of original title bearing upon the case, two manuscript volumes, in which no little interest is felt on the perusal of its pages. The opening of the first volume details the history of the formation of the "Ohio Company," in consequence of a notice published in the papers in 1786, signed by Generals Putnam and Tupper, the sending of delegates to a convention at "Grapes' Tavern," in Boston, the meeting of the delegates, and the final formation of the Company. Full written details of the subsequent proceedings of the stockholders are given, the transfer of shares recorded, and the general business noted in the usual recording secretary style.

In the second volume, however, are copies of the original grants of land to the "Ohio Company;" one dated Philadelphia, May 10th, 1792, for 913,683 acres, and signed "George Washington." A second grant of 204,285 acres, was soon after made, and subsequently the Company came into possession of about 1,500,000; but not having the wherewith to pay for it all, some 500,000 acres were returned to Government. Some of this land was then regarded as entirely valueless, but even that portion can now scarcely be found in the market, or if offered, readily find a purchaser.

How great indeed has been the changes in the North-Western Territory since Washington affixed his signature to the grant of land to the Ohio Company! The wilderness of that day, almost barren and worthless, is now the garden and the town. The two old volumes we refer to are indeed witnesses of the past, full of interest to all who take pleasure in examining dusty records of olden times.—*Cin. Com.*

NO SOUL.—A well-known Judge, (Western of course,) who was so unfortunate as to stutter somewhat, in effecting the settlement of an account with a parsimonious neighbor, found it impossible to make change within *three cents*. Some days after, while the Judge was on the Bench, in the midst of a very important case, the avaricious man, whose brains could not rest while the three cents were absent from his pocket, appeared in the court room and unceremoniously desired the Judge to grant him an interview. The Judge arrested the progress of the case, and entered the counsel apologetically, "Stop a f-few moments, p-p-please, till I speak to my neighbor p-p-P." He therefore descended from the bench, and accompanied P. to a private room, where, as he expected, he received a demand for the delinquent three cents. He paid it, and with a sheepish and repentant look to the court room, convulsing every one present by the remark: "To-they s-seem-y that at th-the m-moment any one d-dies another is b-b-born, and th-the soul of th-the one th-that d-dies goe-goe-goes into th-the b-b-body of th-the one that's b-born. Now, when neighbor p-p-p-P. was b-born, non-non-nobody d-died."—*Cyclopedia of Wit and Humor.*

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

.... Bayard Taylor's wedding-day was appointed for Tuesday of last week, at Gotha, Germany.

.... An exchange paper says the most glorious and lovely work of nature is woman, the next, man, and the third, a Berkshire pig!

.... Rev. Ephraim Nute, Jr., pastor of the Unitarian Church at Lawrence, Kansas, arrived in Boston on Saturday last, in good health.

.... The report of Sir W. Gore Ousely's appointment by the British Government, as Minister to Central America, is confirmed by the *National Intelligencer*.

.... The new mansion of Senator Douglas, at Washington city, is nearly completed. It is very large and commodious, and every way well adapted to the entertainment of many visitors.

.... Two hundred yards of the Cairo levee, on the Mississippi side of that town, have fallen in the river, and the current of the Mississippi, setting directly towards that point, is seriously undermining the bank.

☞ .... A Republican paper, in chronicling the Free Soil victory in Kansas, and the election of Parrott over Ransom, who has returned to Michigan, quotes the following lines from an old Methodist hymn:

"The year of jubilee has come,
Return ye RANSOM'D sinner home."

.... William Hill, Secretary of State of North Carolina, died at Raleigh on the 30th ult., aged 84 years. He was elected to the office of Secretary of State in 1811, and continued to fill the office, without interruption, until the day of his death, a period of 46 years.

.... The story going the rounds of the papers giving a detailed account of the murder of an editor by the name of Adams, by a man named Hurley, in Ware County, Iowa, is, without doubt, a hoax. There is no such county as *Ware* in Iowa.

.... The Galena *Courier* says the steamer A. G. Mason, which left Galena on the 30th ult., for St. Louis, with 750 sacks of wheat and 2,000 sacks of potatoes, was sunk on the Grand Rapids the following day, and will be a total loss. She was valued at $12,000 and was partly insured.

.... A company of Swiss has recently bought a tract of land near Cannelton, Ill., and intend settling on it, having a town for the transaction of their business near the centre, on the bank of the the river, and then dividing the remainder of the tract into farms.

.... Here is a striking idea, beautifully expressed:

"Men's feelings are always purest and most glowing at the hour of meeting and farewell; like the glaciers, which are transparent and rosy hued only at sunrise and sunset, but throughout the day gray and cold."

.... By the last arrival from California, we learn that the Mormons, in view of their probable inability to maintain themselves against the United States forces, have made arrangements to remove from the Salt Lake Valley to the Russian Possessions on the North West Coast. We hope this report will prove true.

.... The citizens of Muscatine have called a meeting for getting up a grand wolf hunt.—There are large numbers of wolves, of a large and ferocious species, prowling about that city, making night hideous by their howling, and destroying large numbers of sheep, calves, pigs, &c.

.... The Florida papers give gloomy accounts of financial affairs in that State. Every thing for the present is at a stand-still, with no immediate prospect of a change for the better. An effort is being made to have an extra session of the Legislature to devise means of relief.

.... Among the passengers by the Quaker City from California is Col. Fremont, and among the passengers by the Arago, from Liverpool, is Mrs. Fremont, child and servant.—Mrs. Fremont returns home earlier than she anticipated, on account of the reported serious illness of her father, Col. Benton, who, we are happy to state, is recovering.

.... The New York *Tribune* states that the derangement of the money market has had a most disastrous effect upon the market for horses. Horses which cost their owners $750, were sold lately, for $175. Another horse, for which there was a standing offer of $1,500 one year ago, was sold for $300, and a handsome bay, for which $600 was paid last summer, and not considered dear at that, brought but $125 a few days ago.

.... We find in the Washington *States* the following announcement:

"We have on hand a singular piece of information respecting a peculiar system of infernal machines with which the Mormons contemplate defending their valleys against the advance of the United States troops. If we understand it aright, it is a kind of land torpedo; but we refrain from particulars until we can investigate the affair more thoroughly. Whatever the facts may be of this extraordinary Mormon scheme, we shall have it in our power to lay it before our readers in a day or two in an authentic form."

The Daily Noon Prayer Meeting.

The New York correspondent of the Boston *Journal* thus describes a feature which originated during the stress of the late panic:

"One of the features of the day that is quite noticeable is a men's day prayer-meeting held in the lecture-room of the old North Dutch Church, from twelve o'clock to one o'clock. The meeting is begun at twelve o'clock precisely, and closes exactly on the hour. The room is full and crowded—and the interest appears to increase from day to day. It originated with the new effort to meet the religious destitution of the lower part of the city, and begun with a modest meeting held once in a week. But the attendance and the benefit seemed to demand the more frequent observance of the privileges, and now it has become daily service. And with the pressure came a larger attendance, and a more spirited service. And the probability is that the meeting will be adjourned to the church. Any one comes in or goes out when he pleases. It is the rule of the place to leave at any moment. All sects are here—the formal and stately Churchman and the impulsive Methodist, who cannot suppress his groan and his amen, through he evidently tries, and wishes he had the broad haven of his own church, that he might "express his feelings"—the sober, substantial, stammering Dutchman, and the ardent Congregationalist, with all Yankee restlessness sitting upon his face—the Baptist and Presbyterian, joining in the same chorus and bowling at the same altar. The movement was a bold one for New York—so near the gates of Mammon, and so near that altar of Plato at which so many in our midst do not fall to bow down and worship. Not one woman is in the meeting, and the singing from two hundred male voices is really majestic."

HOW PRESIDENT BUCHANAN RECEIVES THE LADIES.—A Washington correspondent of the Richmond *South* says:

"Mr. Buchanan still continues to have hosts of lady visitors, and scarcely a pretty woman comes to Washington, but she must see the bachelor President. His manners towards his fair visitors show that he is no "lady's man;" his graceful commonplace seems to fall from him with them; and I have seen him evidently sorely taxed to find a few words to say to the fair dames who will find their way to his reception room. He is said to have been compelled to have recourse to stereotyped phrases, which he invariably addresses by turn to the ladies as he runs the gauntlet of them at reception hours. They are these: "Madam, is this your first visit to Washington?" Answer. A pause, and then, "Madam, I would advise you to visit the Smithsonian Institute." After which the lady is expected to vanish."

☞ FACTS OF EMMERSON, THE ALLEGED SWINDLER.—Daniel Emmerson, who was arrested in this city on Sunday, the 25th ult., on a charge of obtaining goods to the amount of $14,000 from certain clothing firms in New York by false representations, managed to escape from the officers in charge by leaping from the cars just after the express train started from Fairmount on Wednesday last, at three o'clock in the morning. Emmerson being an old man, the officers did not think it requisite to hand-cuff him, but depended upon their watchfulness to land him safe in New York. The train was stopped as soon as his escape was discovered, but he could not be found, and no tidings have since been obtained of him.—*St. Louis Dem. 5th.*

☞ The Louisville *Journal*, noticing the fact of the arrival of Charles Mackay, the English song writer, in this country, says:

"Dr. Mackay, as is universally known, is the author of 'There's a Good Time Coming.' There seems to be a very general regret here that he didn't bring it with him."

New Advertisements.

JOB PRINTING!

JOB PRINTING DONE ON SHORT NOTICE, in beautiful style and at the lowest rates, at the office of the TRIBUNE JOB ROOMS, 51 Clark street.

☞ Remember the place, and don't forget to send in your orders.

East Saginaw Packet.

THE A 1 SCHOONER "QUICKSTEP" will have dispatch for the above port on MONDAY next, 9th inst., receiving prompt freight offers. For freight or passage apply on board at slip foot of Market Clark and River sts.

oct6-2t*45 SANFORD & HALL.

Notice.

WE SHALL OFFER OUR ENTIRE wholesale stock of READY MADE CLOTHING at 10 per cent below cost, for cash, during the next ten days. Those who intend to purchase will find this a rare opportunity to supply themselves at prices below cost.

HUNTINGTON, WADSWORTH & PARKE,
sep19-tf 50 & 52 LAKE STREET.

Barnum's Great Variety Store.

H. S. BARNUM, SURVIVING PARTNER of BARNUM, BROS., informs the public that he has resumed business at

106 LAKE STREET (SECOND STORE),

And about the 10th of this month will occupy the first floor (now occupied by J. C. Garland), where with the stock saved from the late fire and large additions of new and desirable goods in the

Fancy Goods, Toys, Yankee Notions, Wood AND WILLOW WARE LINE.

He invites his former patrons, friends and the public to call and inspect his large variety.

Western merchants will please call and examine my stock and prices. Many of the goods we import, and am enabled to compete with the lowest; prices.

oct5-2w*39 H. S. BARNUM.

Rare Chance!

THE "ANTIQUARIAN BOOK STORE" FOR SALE.

THIS IS A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO get into a safe and respectable business, on easy terms, as I am disposed to sell my stock, lease and fixtures at a bargain.

The Stock of Books, Stationery, &c., is valuable and well selected, although comparatively small, and principally consist of a fine collection of rare, scarce and curious Books purchased by myself in Europe and America, Law, Medical, Theological, Historical, Classical, Miscellaneous, Standard and Miscellaneous Books, also Illustrated Works, Bibles and Prayer Books, Blank and Pocket Memorandum Books.

If this stock is not sold in a few days FOR CASH, I will offer it in exchange for city lots or good land, as I must be out of it by the first of next month, being obliged to go East by that time.

In the meantime, Book Collectors, Librarians and Professional men are respectfully informed that they can purchase any part of my stock at cost.

oct31-6t*39 JAMES CATHERS,
Bookseller & Stationer, 32 Dearborn street, Opposite Tremont House.

FORCED SALE OF DRY GOODS

—AT—

NO. 82 LAKE STREET.

HIGGINBOTHAM & WHITE

Will offer their entire stock

At Greatly Reduced Prices from Prime Cost,

FROM

MONDAY, NOVEMBER NINTH INST.,

UNTIL THE STOCK IS DISPOSED OF!

WE CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION TO OUR

Embroideries and Laces,

Which will be sold at Less than they Cost in Europe

HIGGINBOTHAM & WHITE,
nov6 82 LAKE STREET.

The Attention of the Trade, and also of

THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL

IS PARTICULARLY INVITED TO A Large, New and Magnificent Stock of

FINE WOOLENS,

From one of the largest Eastern manufactories, who, on account of the pressure in the money market, is obliged to their choicest patterns and finest fabrics at prices never before heard of.

Our present assortment consists in part of Extra Heavy Fine Fancy Cassimeres, French Patterns with Rich Silk Stripes, Fancy Doeskins, Fancy Satinets, All-wool Tricots, Black Cassimeres, Vestings; Union Cloths in Blanks and Browns; Black Doeskins in different qualities; Black Beaver Cloths; Fine Ribbon Bound Red Blankets; also a few choice styles Bleached and Brown Cottonades.

The whole to be sold without regard to cost of production.

For Cash Only!

COMMENCING MONDAY, NOV. 9th, 1857.

No. 139 Lake Street, Chicago,
oct31-7t Over the store of A. D. Titsworth & Co.

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

H. Folsom,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry,

COR. LAKE AND CLARK ST., CHICAGO.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND A RICH STOCK of Diamond Pins, Finger Rings, Diamond Studs, Diamond Rings, Diamond Crosses and Studs.

JEWELRY SETTS,

In Sleeve, of Plain Gold and Enamel, Mosaic, Coral, Pearl, Lava, Cameo, and Set Gems.

WATCHES,

Diamond and Enamelled, Fine Gold and Silver, of various qualities and patterns.

GOLD CHAINS,

Guard, Fob, Vest and Chatelaine

Gold Bracelets, Rings, Pins, Ear-Drops,
Lockets, Pencils, Thimbles, Charms, Spectacles,
Eye-Glasses, Studs, Buttons, Sleeve Buttons, Beads, Keys

Silver and Plated Ware.

☞ Just received from Eastern Manufacturers, a large lot of Jewelry, at Auction prices, which will be offered to the trade at the lowest New York cash prices.

Watches, Jewelry and Clocks.

S. BRUENN,

No. 51 South Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

Between Lake and Randolph sts.

BY RECENT ARRIVALS FROM AMERICAN and European Manufactories, my assortment of Watches and Jewelry is complete in every department, and I desire not but I can please any one who may favor me with a call. I am selling at very small profits, and am determined not to be undersold by any other establishment. I am satisfied with small profits, to perfect quick sales.

☞ My Wholesale CLOCK DEPARTMENT is the largest of any in the West, and I can offer to the trade, for cash, such inducements as cannot fail to sell at very low prices.

I invite all admirers of fine Watches, Jewelry, &c., to give me a call. Don't mistake the number—it is 51 South Clark street, next to the Tribune Office.

☞ All kinds of Mathematical and Philosophical Instruments made and repaired. Models for Patent Rights neatly and accurately done. my13

Great Closing Out Sale,

—OF—

JEWELRY, WATCHES, SILVER And Plated Ware, Fancy Goods, &c.,

—AT THE—

OLDEST JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT IN CHICAGO, BY

ISAAC SPEER, 77 LAKE STREET.

THE SUBSCRIBER, WISHING TO RE-tire from business, will offer his entire Stock, comprising a very large and extensive assortment of goods in his line, to his Customers and the public generally, at such prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction. This great bargain will please call before it is too late, as I am determined to sell out.

The subscriber would hereby render his sincere thanks for the extensive and liberal patronage he has received from the public, during his 12 years of business in this city.

oct12 ISAAC SPEER, 77 Lake street.

Educational.

BRYANT & STRATTON'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE,

58 Clark street, opposite Gen. Smith's Bank, Chicago.
58 Superior street, Cleveland, Ohio.
Metropolitan Block, Milwaukee, Wis.
Merchants' Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.

Wm. B. Ogden, Pres. H. B. Matheson, Manager.
John H. Kinzie, Wm. H. Brown, Esq., E. G. Ogden, Esq.,
Hon. M. Skinner, Philo Carpenter, " " Dr. L. P. Boone,
Hon. T. Dyer, Hon. Wm. Wells, " " Dr. D. Ogden,
Gen. W. Duer, J. H. Dunham, " " Henry Wells.

The design of the Institution is to afford perfect facilities for acquiring in an expeditious manner a thorough knowledge of Commercial Science and Art, and by practically employed in the Counting Room and business transactions.

The scholarship bound from the Chicago College will be good in Cleveland, Buffalo and Albany, and vice versa.

Scholarship for the whole course, including Stationery, $40

Separate Departments, Penmanship, Book-keeping, &c., $20

For CATALOGUE, or further information, send for one.

Catalogue and Circular, containing cuts of exhibitions, which will be furnished free of charge, to any address, and will be forwarded free of charge. Address

H. B. MATHESON, Manager,
oct31 PRYANT & STRATTON, Chicago.

RE-OPENING OF

Mirasole's Dancing Academy.

S. G. MIRASOLE IN RETURNING his thanks to his friends and patrons, begs leave to announce that he has re-opened his Dancing Academy, at the old location, No. 103 old, No. 123 Randolph street.

S. G. Mirasole takes pleasure in referring to all his former pupils for the universal satisfaction which he has given during a long residence in this city.

Private Lessons will be given at the residences of the Pupils when desired.

Juvenile Classes

Special Notices.

Who that is troubled with any of those disagreeable complaints, such as Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Liver diseases of any kind, but would like to know of a remedy for these unseemly visitations? We feel that we are doing our invalid readers an invaluable service when we can induce them to get a bottle of Dr. Sanford's Liverinvigorator, and take it, for we know from personal experience that it is one of the greatest remedies for general debility, and consequent inactive bodily powers, ever before used. Its action is so perfect and complete as to give relief the first time taken, and if it does to others as it has in us, half a bottle will be all that is needed. We know of nothing we can recommend with such confidence, as a family medicine, as the Invigorator. See advertisement. noolim

Dyspepsia, in all its various forms of exuciating humanity, resulting often from small causes like indigestion, producing Constipation, Flatulency, Nausea in the Stomach, and a thousand other ailments tending to prostrate or debilitate the physical man; any and all of those ills yield like magic to Dr. Hostetter's celebrated Stomach Bitters, giving it the reputation it bears of reinstating in health thousands who have tried its vivifying and strengthening influence upon their almost despairing and broken constitutions. All should use these Bitters during this warm weather, as it is the most effectual preventive of diseases known. For sale everywhere. sol;d&w2w

Almost everybody has heard of "Wood's Hair Restorative." That the word "Restorative," in this case, is no misnomer, we have the testimony of individuals whose elevated position in the country, as well as their acknowledged and honorable character as gentlemen, render whatever they publicly assert in the last degree reliable. Several of these have tested, personally, the hair preparation we are now speaking of, and certify to its amazing efficacy in the most public manner possible.—Their certificates can be seen at the proprietor's depot, 313 Broadway, New York, and once seen and properly appreciated, we have no hesitation in saying they will impress conviction on the most skeptical mind. Wood's Hair Restorative is, doubtless, the best article of its kind ever yet offered.

☞ It does not dye, but gives life, health and beauty to the decaying, falling and dead, restoring, as if by magic, that which was supposed to be irrecoverably lost. Heads nearly bald, and others nearly white, are daily being changed to their pristine beauty, and faces covered with pimples are rendered as smooth as an infant's, and blushing as a rose, all by the use of Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative. For sale at 114 Market street, and by all Druggists.—[Chicago Times.

Sold by all Druggists. sod-d&w2w

New York & Erie Railroad—Special Notice to the Traveling Public.—Buy your Through Tickets to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and New England Cities, via this Route.

Twenty-two miles distance saved.

Through to New York City without change of cars.

The only Route to New York City having wide and spacious Saloon Cars.

This Line extends to Dunkirk, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with an unbroken Wide Gauge—connecting at Dunkirk directly with all trains from Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago, on the Lake Shore Railroad.

To Buffalo, via the Buffalo & New York City Railroad making direct connections with all steamers on Lake Erie from Cleveland, Toledo and Detroit; also, with the Buffalo & Lake Huron Railway from Detroit and Chicago.

To Niagara Falls, via Canadaigua & Niagara Falls Railroad, making direct connections with all trains on the Great Western Railway from Detroit and Chicago, thus affording the quickest public unrivalled facilities.

☞ Passengers can stop in New York City any length of time, and resume their journey at pleasure without extra charge.

Through Tickets for sale in all the principal Western Railroad Offices.

Fare as Low as by any other Route.

B. F. Sands, Gen'l Ag't. Horace Russell, Pres't.

Cleveland, O., May 15th, 1857. my16-1y

☞ Ticket and Freight Office, 49 Dearborn St., Chicago. jel5-1y

Boggs Hydrometers—Notice.—The subscriber, in justice to the public, as well as to himself, publishes the following result of an examination of an Imported Silver Hydrometer, made in close imitation of his Hydrometers, and numbering 500, but no name:

"In Spirit, 94 over proof is shown 4% per cent. too strong, and the error increased, till at proof it showed eleven per cent. too strong by the Standard Hydrometer."

In returning thanks to the Western Distillers, Brewers and Spirit Dealers, he would observe, that as regards the mechanical finish of his instruments, they will bear favorable comparison with those having the names of "Adams & Tagliabue" upon them, which were put together in the workshop of G. Tagliabue, J. Adams contenting only with personal superintendence and doing the most essential part, namely, the graduating and adjusting, at his own residence. [See the certificates of Drs. Chilton and Cogswell, and Crane, Distillers, N. Y.; also the cards of A. & T.] J. A., however, freely acknowledges that his chief attention is still directed to the accuracy of his instruments: for it appears to him, that when the discovery has been made that eleven per cents is being lost by the use of a hogwash like No. 20 Or without a name, it might be but small consolation to reflect that it was done by a very pretty and well finished instrument.

Messrs. J. H. Reed & Co., 144 & 146 Lake street, Chicago, continue to be supplied with his Hydrometers and Saccharometers, and he pledges himself that the same care and skill which gained for his instrument of his original and exclusive make their character for accuracy, shall be contributed to all which bear his name.

JAMES ADAM,

60 Hudson street, N. Y., near R. R. Depot.

N. B.—J. A. never made an instrument for sale on which he did not put either his name in full or "J. A.;" but since he discovered that bogus imitations were in the market, every instrument of his make has "James Adam" stamped upon the face, in addition to "J. A." upon the weights, as heretofore. The quality of the silver (U. S. coin) is also guaranteed. Repairing and re-adjusting promptly attended to. oct24-1m-pd4

To Consumptives, Asthmatics, Dyspeptics and Opium Invalids.—Doctors Piper and Stark may be consulted daily, either personally or by letter, at 164 Monroe street, Chicago, Ill., for Diseases of the Throat and Lungs; also, for Dyspepsia, Female Diseases, and all other afflictions predisposing to Consumption.

A personal examination always greatly preferred, but, where this is impracticable, the answers to our published questions should be fully and carefully given.

"Hints to Invalids," a pamphlet of 48 pages, mailed gratuitously to any requesting it.

"The Invalid's Guide and Consumptive's Manual," cloth bound, sent on receipt of twelve letter stamps.

Consultation, personally or by letter, free.

Office hours, from 10 to 4 daily, Sundays excepted.

Communications should be addressed either to

C. M. PITCH, M.D.,

or J. W. STARK, M.D.,

164 Monroe st., Chicago.

jel7-d&w-y13

White Teeth, Perfumed Breath and beautiful complexion, can be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath, when by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice, would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth white as alabaster? Hairy persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate that their friends would never mention it. Beware of counterfeits. Be sure each bottle is signed FETRIDGE & CO., N. Y.

For sale by all druggists. ly27

Doctor Thomson's Grand Anatomical, Pathological, Surgical and Microscopic Museum, attends his office, on the same floor, at 120 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. These models are from Mons. Talrerey's Grand Anatomical Museum, in Paris, and have been obtained at great expense. Ladies admitted exclusively on Wednesdays only, from 12 M. to 4 P.M. In the evening, gentlemen as usual. Admittance, 25 cents. Dr. Thomson's patients admitted free of charge. Boys and children never admitted.

H.—y

Professor Haskell's Electric Oil.—A supply of this wonderful and celebrated remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Rheumatism, Dumfness, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Headache and Sores, is offering all people from three to twenty minutes. For Chronic Sore Joints, it has positively no rival. Thousands of testimonials of its remarkable cures all over the land, stamp it as the only real remedy for the suffering and afflicted. Messrs. Peirce & Holbrook, Wholesale Druggists, 20 Water street, Chicago, are the agents here. For sale at retail by all Druggists.

Fever and Ague.—Foremost among the various remedies for this disease stands Dr. Shallenberger's Antidote. A few doses will cure any ordinary case, and one dose invariably stops the chills. It contains nothing in the least degree hurtful to the system under any circumstances, and never produces the unpleasant effects that attend the use of Quinine and other agents in general use. It cures every form of the disease, and is the original and only Antidote for Malaria.

Ask for Dr. Shallenberger's Fever and Ague Antidote, and be sure you get pills. Sold by respectable Druggists everywhere. Price $1.50. Sole Proprietors, A. T. Brazeltine & Co., Rochester, Pa.

Wholesale Agents—J. H. Reed & Co., Chicago; H. Blakeley, St. Louis. au31-3m-10t

Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor.—In all diseases inflammation more or less predominates. Now, to allay inflammation, strike at the root of the disease—hence an immediate cure.

Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor, and nothing else, will allay inflammation at once, and make a certain cure.

Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor will cure the following among a great catalogue of diseases: Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Chafes, Sore Nipples, Corns, Bunions, Bruises, Strains, Rose, Pilons, Chilblains, Piles, Scrofula, Ulcers, Fever Sores, Fytons, Ear-ache, Piles, Sore Eyes, Gout, Swellings, Rheumatism, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Baldness, Erysipelas, Ringworm, Barbers' Itch, Small Pox, Measles, Rash, &c., &c.

To some it may appear incredulous that so many diseases should be reached by one article; such an idea will vanish when reflection points to the fact, that the cause is a combination of ingredients, each and every one applying a perfect antidote to its opposite disorder.

Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor in its effect is magical, because the time is so short between disease and a permanent cure; and it is an extractor, as it draws all disease out of the affected part, leaving nature as perfect as before the injury. It is scarcely necessary to say that no house, workshop or manufactory, should be one moment without it.

No Pain Extractor is genuine unless the bee has upon it a steel plate engraving, with the name of Henry Dalley, Manchesterer.

For sale by all the Druggists and patent medicine dealers throughout the United States and Canadas. Principal Depot, 165 Chambers street, New York.

C. F. CHACE.

Lea & Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce the attention of Hotel Keepers, Proprietors of Saloons, Oysters for Clubs, Messrooms, and Private Families is commended to a trial of Lea & Perrins' famous Worcestershire Sauce. This condiment by its own merits has attained the highest rank as a pleasant, palatable, and wholesome Sauce, applicable to soup, fish, hot and cold meats, game, &c., &c., is extensively used in all quarters of the globe.

The numerous "imitations" on both sides of the Atlantic speak loudly of its merits; and the fact that it received the Gold Medal awarded to foreign Sauces at the New York Exhibition attests the estimation in which it is held by those selected with special reference to their ability to judge of the quality of similar articles of table use. And being the most popular Sauce in the market unprincipled parties are imposing for sale spurious Sauce by slightly varying the spelling of "Lea & Perrins," only proprietors of the genuine Sauce.

A word always is enough. Also sectors received for direct shipment from England.

JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,

68 Broadway, New York.

Agents in the United States for Lea & Perrins' Sauce. ly7-1y

The Book Trade.

DAILY TRIBUNE.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE
GREAT STEAM POWER
JOB PRINTING OFFICE,

Having made large additions of Types, Presses, Inks and Machinery to our extensive

Job Printing Establishment,

we are now prepared to execute all kinds of

Plain and Ornamental Printing

in a superior style. Such, for instance, as

POSTERS,	CONCERT BILLS,
HANDBILLS,	RAILROAD BILLS,
CIRCULARS,	RAILROAD TICKETS,
PAMPHLETS,	BILLS OF LADING,
VISITING CARDS,	CHECKS,
BUSINESS CARDS,	DRAFTS,
WEDDING CARDS,	DEEDS,
INVITATION TICKETS,	RECEIPTS,
BALL TICKETS,	POLICIES,
BILL HEADS, &C., &C.	

We present no Offer in Chicago to beat the TRIBUNE JOB DEPARTMENT, in neatness, cheapness and promptness. Give us a trial.

RAY, MEDILL & CO.

SATURDAY MORNING.....NOVEMBER 7.

For the Chicago Tribune.

Trimming My Old Hat.

A SONG FOR THE TIMES.

Sitting here "away in the West,"
Thinking of this and that,
It is a fact—nor joke nor jest—
I'm trimming my old hat!

Feather from Lawson's, flower of Malharbe's,
Together gracefully plat,
For times and I have changed indeed,
Trimming my old hat!

That for carriage, one for Grace Church,
This in Opera sat,
A scrap of lace, a bit of sash
Just trims my old hat!

Twas very gay, with diamonds graced;
Point lace and silks were flat,
The dance, the dress, the promenade
And dinner at six, with wine.

A sigh for all—yet well-a-day!
A cosy home beguiles,
The "iron hand" crushed down, yet we
Buried the sting in smiles,

But I didn't mean to philosophize,
While thinking of this and that,
My work and song are ended—
I have trimmed my old hat.

CLEAVER.

General Emancipation through the Dutch Dependencies.

[From the St. Thomas Tidende.]

It seems that Holland is at last resolved to follow the example of her neighbors in abolishing slavery in the West Indies. We read in the *Curacoasche Courant* of September 22, an official publication of the home government, preparing the inhabitants for the emancipation of slaves in Curacoa, Bonaire, Aruba, St. Eustatius and Saba.

It is pleasing to observe that, while other governments have been the first to adopt this measure, Holland, it would seem, will be the only one that will pay a fair equivalent to the slaveholder for his slave.

The indemnification fixed is as follows:

In the islands of Curacoa, Bonaire, Aruba and St. Eustatius, the amount of 50 francs [$20] will be given for a slave under the age of 5 years; from 5 upward unto the age of 10 years, 75 francs, [$30;] from ten years upward unto the age 15 years, 225 francs, [$90;] from 15 years upward unto the age of 25 years, 325 francs, [$130;] from 20 years upward unto the age of 25 years, 470 francs, [190;] from 25 years upward unto the age of 35 years, 500 francs, [$200;] from 35 years upward unto the age of 40 years, 450 francs, [$180;] from 40 years upward unto the age of 45 years 335 francs, [$30] from 45 years upward unto the age of 50 years, 200 francs, [$80;] from 50 years upward unto the age of 55 years, 75 francs, [$30;] from 55 years and upward, 50 francs, [$20.]

On the Island of Saba, for a slave under the age of five years, 50f. [$20] will be given; from 5 years upward unto the age of 10 years, 60f. [$24]; from 10 years upward unto the age of 15 years, 175f. [$70]; from 15 years upward unto the age of 20 years, 275f. [$110]; from 20 years upward unto the age of 25 years, 375f. [$150]; from 25 years upward unto the age of 35 years, 400f. [$162]; from 35 years upward unto the age of 40 years, 360f. [$140]; from 40 years upward unto the age of 45 years, 250f. [$100]; from 45 years upward unto the age of 50 years, 150f. [$60]; from 50 years upward unto the age of 55 years, 60f. [$24]; from 55 years upward, 30f. [$20.]

For sick slaves, a reduced price will be paid, which is to be fixed after the slave has been examined by two physicians, one appointed by government and the other by the owner thereof. No indemnification will be given for slaves infected with leprosy or any other contagious disease, for runaway slaves who have been absent more than two years, or for those condemned to hard work, and whose punishment will only expire after four years.

Slaves emancipated by the Government are subject to the vigilance of functionaries paid by Government for that purpose, and bearing the name of District Masters. The emancipated slaves are obliged to assume a family name, which will go over to their children. All these from the age of 20 to 50 years of age, can be called upon by turns to work for the State, which will pay them reasonable wages. All this will be arranged in such a manner as to insure general satisfaction.

All emancipated slaves are obliged to contribute to the formation of a fund destined to pay back to the State the expenses of their emancipation. They are to enjoy religious instruction, and schools will be provided for their children by the government. The emissaries for that purpose will also be appointed by the government. Whilst their privileges as citizens will in some cases be defined, they will enjoy the same rights and privileges as the rest of the inhabitants. All quarrels which may arise among themselves, or between them and the rest of the inhabitants, will be decided by the District Master superintending the quarter in which the disputants reside.

Payment will be made by government immediately after the delivery is made in bonds on the colonial chest, or on the national treasury. Children of emancipated parents born after the proclamation of this law are free, and not subject to the restrictions which their emancipated parents are under; and they are to remain under the control of their parents to the age of twelve years.

The date for the emancipation of the slaves is to be fixed by the home government.

The State of Europe.

[Correspondence of the New York Tribune.]

London, Tuesday, Oct. 20, 1857.

The American crisis has of course seriously affected the European money market, and the unusually high rate of bank discount, 8 per cent., the highest ever recorded since the establishment of the Bank of England, shows sufficiently the stringency of the market; still it has not excited any serious troubles in the business world, and it is expected that it will not last long, a few weeks being thought amply sufficient to go through the present difficulties. The Continental exchanges, however, and especially the Bourse of Vienna, which is in a chronic unsound state, are terribly agitated, and all the more because Hungary is this year utterly unable to pay her debts, the harvest being plentiful everywhere, and the wheat, the principal export next to wool, near at hand. It is expected that this state of things will induce the Continental powers, France and Austria, to reduce their armies in order to cut down the expenditure—Napoleon with the view of reducing taxation and thus gaining popularity—Francis Joseph compelled by necessity as the means of avoiding bankruptcy, since the usual deficiency must bring the Administration to a stand-still, the taxes being so high that they do not allow any increase, while no loan can be negotiated now unless at a ruinous sacrifice. Prussia is, among all the great powers next to England, in the most satisfactory financial position; and if the policy of complete neutrality during the last Russian war has diminished her political influence in the European Council of nations, she is amply repaid for the loss of dignity by going scot free though the present financial crisis, which threatens to crush Austria.

The health of the King of Prussia is still very precarious, and though there is imminent danger threatening his life, it is doubted whether he will be able to resume the duties of government for a twelvemonth. Should this really be the case, some complications of no easy solution may arise in Prussia. The Prince, his brother, who would be Regent, has never taken the oath to the Constitution, not being willing to be bound by the precedent of the King.—Having refused to do it in 1849 and '50, will he now submit to it? He cannot be Regent unless he takes the oath. It would be different, if by the death of the King he should succeed at once to the throne; for, according to the doctrine of divine right as maintained by a powerful party in Prussia, he may at once either abolish or modify, or accept the Constitution, according to his own good pleasure, while a Regent comes in by human law, not by divine right, and represents the monarch unable to fulfill his royal duties, and is bound by the acts and deeds of those whole vicegerent he is.

The English papers are, on the whole, satisfied with the last Indian news, and also over a most important episode of the insurrection, which will do as much mischief as the first occupation of Delhi by the mutineers. I allude to the revolution in a portion of Rajpootana, by which one of the greatest Mahratta princes, the Scindiah, has been deposed for his adherence to the English, the supreme sovereignty of the sway of the Great Mogul of Delhi being established in his stead, and a son of the King of Delhi having assumed the government at Gwalior. This successful move of the insurgents gives them a most important nucleus, around which their forces may gather. At Delhi, the English have to fight an army only. There is no established Hindoo Government, and the capture of the city and palace at once crushes the rebellion. In Oude again there is a national outbreak, but disorganized, the King being in English custody, and no regular government having been organized by the insurgents, since Nena Sahib of Cawnpore does not aspire to the throne of Oude, but is rather trying to force his way to the Mahratta States, to occupy Poonah, and to reestablish the realm of the Peishwa, whose heir he is.—Neither at Delhi nor in Oude have the English to encounter the regular forces of a well organized government, exercising an acknowledged authority over the inhabitants, and having an army, treasury and civil administration. All this will be found now in the possession of the Scindiah, and as soon as Delhi is taken, the Sepoys will retire to Gwalior and carry on the war at least till next spring, in the hope of involving the Holkar and the Guicowar in it. Delhi will certainly be taken, and Oude reconquered, before the new year, if not earlier; but a serious Mahratta war is then still in store for the English, and it is difficult to see when the hill country can be conquered. Thus far, I cannot agree with the too sanguine views of the English public, who think that the affair will blow over within a few weeks after the arrival of the European re-inforcements.

I spent the last week at Manchester, at the Art Treasures Exhibition. The commercial value of the articles exhibited was about $25,000,000, and still but a fraction of the gems of art treasured up in England was represented in the noble building. Many great houses were bound by family agreements to keep their galleries in a state of completeness, and could not, while others would not lend their pictures and sculptures to the Exhibition. The number of visitors amounted to 1,033,000; the income and expenditure were nearly balanced, and so far the Exhibition was certainly successful. Its greatest value, however, may be its influence on the manufacturing classes, who now, for the first time, were brought into contact with the art of the last five centuries, and whose taste must have become more refined by the opportunity offered to them of studying all that is beautiful in the days of Christian civilization.

A. P. C.

Wood & Coal.

Wood! Wood!!

200 CORDS LAKE ERIE HICKORY WOOD, for sale by PRICE, MORRIS & CO.,
No. 91 North Water st.
oct23-1m-pd1

Coal! Coal!!

SCREENED AND FREE FROM DUST.

Buy your coal where you can get it cheap.

The undersigned have the best varieties of Lehigh, White and Red Ash, Anthracite, Erie, Briar Hill and other coals to be found in this city. Our White and Red Ash coals are acknowledged to be the superior to any other ever before brought to this market. They burn Dearly White, leave no clinker, and are very durable. They will last one quarter longer than Lackawana or any other Anthracite or Hard coal sold in this market. Give them a trial and you will be convinced of the fact.

Orders left at the following places will be promptly executed:

JEWETT & ROOT, 71 Lake street.
WM. F. DAVIS, 112 Dearborn street,
and at our yard, foot of North Market st., above Wells st. Bridge.
BELLAMY, MERKER & CO.

South Side Wood and Coal Agency,

212 CLARK ST., CORNER ADAMS.

BEECH, MAPLE, HICKORY AND OAK WOOD, long, or sawed and split.

Coal, from Briar Hill, Illinois, Lackawana and other COAL.

For sale at the above Agency, and delivered promptly to all parts of the city. 212 CLARK STREET,
jy20-6m.is.245 Corner of Adams.

Coal! Coal!!

THE UNDERSIGNED BEG LEAVE TO inform the citizens of Chicago and vicinity, that they are now receiving, and will keep constantly on hand, all of the different qualities of

OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA COAL,

suitable for this market. Among others, we would call attention to the following well known varieties of Bituminous Coal, viz: Briar Hill, Cheppewa (best quality), Youngstown and Newcastle, also, all of the various kinds of Anthracite Coal, suitable for Foundry and Domestic purposes; and Blacksmiths', for Blacksmiths' use, constantly on hand.

Having superior facilities for obtaining the above varieties of Coal (mining most of them ourselves), we can and will sell as cheap as the cheapest; and by strict and prompt attention to business, hope to merit a fair share of patronage.

Orders left at Crawford & Sackett's Iron Store, No. 2 South Water street, will receive prompt attention, or at the Yard adjoining Steam Grist, Hall & Co.'s Warehouse, corner Clark and North Water streets; also, at Yard, No. 111 Canal street, West Side, corner occupied by Crawford & Sackett.

N. B.—We have at all times, Cargoes of the different qualities of Coal mentioned above, for sale at the lowest market price.

PRICE, MORRIS & CO.,
Corner Clark and North Water streets
Chicago, Ill.
oct27-2m-is249

Sheffield Coal.

DAILY ARRIVAL OF 100 TONS.—THIS coal will compare favorably with any in the market. Professors Porter and Silliman, of Yale College, in their analysis, state as follows:

Your coal is of superior quality for the production of steam. We have used the coal in an open grate for several days, and find it perfectly adapted for that use. It burns in a comparatively small quantity of ashes, without producing clinker, &c., &c.

Extract from another analysis: We find your coal even superior to that of the famous Briar Hill in matter of gas and coke.

Our sales, which exceed at the present time by far that of any other kind in the city, are constantly increasing. The SHEFFIELD COAL is only to be known to be appreciated.

Among the many advantages accruing to the purchaser, the following may be enumerated:

1st. The coal is one of the best in the market. Our daily increasing sales prove this fact; analysis proves it. The following are among the many recommendations received from time to time from some of the most extensive manufacturers in the city:

We have for some time past been using the Sheffield Gas at our works for the purpose of producing steam. Considering the difference in price between it and other coals in the market, we give the Sheffield Coal the decided preference. (Signed)

H. F. Moore, Iron Works.
Hamilton Brooks & Co., Manufacturers,
Thomas Hoyne & Co., Do.
Frederick Hatz, Chicago Iron Works.

1st. From some of the most extensive Hotel in the city, the proprietors state as follows:

We are using the Sheffield Coal in our houses. We find it pleasant to burn, producing a comparatively little ash. Experience trial has satisfied us that it will compare favorably with the best Coals in the city. Considering the difference in price, we consider it decidedly the cheapest Coal in the market. Signed,

Dodge & Langley, Sherman House,
Sweetser & Willard, Matteson House.
A. J. Sure, Sherwin Hall.

2d. The coal is always dry, and in good condition. As a heavy coal, as we have stored, our sheds building, (capable of holding 6000 to 8000 tons of coal.) This covering completely protects our coal from rain, and the effects of the atmosphere.

3d. The coal is carefully screened before delivery. This fact alone makes a difference of at least fifty cents per ton in favor of our customers.

This Coal is used extensively in Chicago, by Brick and Lime manufacturers, and is found especially adapted to that purpose.

For information in this line, we would refer to one of the largest brick manufacturers in the city—Joseph Watkins, Esq.

H. S. BRIDGES, Agent,
Sheffield Coal Yard, Clark st., near Taylor.

Opticians.

IMPROVE YOUR EYESIGHT.

AT THE

OPTICAL ESTABLISHMENT AND EYE INFIRMARY

37 - Clark Street, Room No. 2, Up stairs. - 37

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

To those Suffering from Bad Eyesight.

DR. ROSENBERG, OPTICIAN AND OCULIST, (late of Paris, France,) calls the attention of the public, and particular of those whose eyesight is weak and failing, to his

Newly Improved French Crystal & Brazilian Pebble

SPECTACLES.

The clearness and perfection of these Glasses, and the scientific principle on which they are ground, are such that they never fail to relieve persons with sore or inflamed eyes, preserve and strengthen the eyesight of the old and feeble, as well as of the young, and enable persons of all ages to read with ease, for a length of time, without constantly upon fine and close work, without injury to their sight.

Improved Eye Glasses, Spring Glasses, Magnifying and Opera Glasses, Microscopes, Telescopes, Thermometers, &c., always kept on hand in great variety.

☞ If short or long sighted persons reading at a distance regarding objects, can not read small print, will be suited personally, can be supplied with them, safely and quickly, through the mail or by express, by forwarding to the Attorney in the following questions: First—State your age, state of health and occupation. Second—Obtain if you want spectacles to see distant objects clearly, or for reading and writing only, or for both purposes. Third—State the exact number of inches your eyes are distant from this print, while reading it quietly and with ease.

The price for my different qualities of Spectacles are as follows:—Fine Pebble or Crystal Glasses set in the gold frames, $12, $15 and $20; in silver bows $, 4 and 5 dollars; in steel bows, 2, 3, 3, 2 and 1 dollar a pair. By inclosing one of the above sums, together with a postage stamp in your (registered) letter, you will receive by return mail a pair of specs or eye glasses of the quality you paid for, and of the proper power to suit your sight.

Persons desiring additional information on any of the above subjects, or in regard to diseased eyes, &c., must invariably enclose a post stamp in their letter, otherwise it will not be answered.

L. E. ROSENBERG,
Optician and Graduate of the Optic Corps of the Imperial Court of Vienna and Paris.

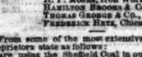
THE following certificates are among numerous others which he has received from the most distinguished and scientific men:

Lutzenwald, Columbia Co., N. Y., May 11, 1856.

Dr. Rosenberg—Dear Sir: I have received the Eye Glasses which I ordered at your establishment, and selected by your advice. They are of a superior quality, and perfectly adapted to my sight. I can read the smallest print, and discern the coarseness and purity of material far surpassing any spectacles I have ever before purchased. I can safely recommend the same print by candle light with ease. I am, sir, respectfully yours.

GARRIT VAN BUREN.

DISTINCT VISION.



SPECTACLES, SUITED TO ALL SIGHTS and ages, fitted carefully and with judgment, at

79 South Clark Street,

BY

LOUIS MAUSS, OPTICIAN,

(Late with Benj. Pike & Sons, N. Y.,)

Where will be found, also, a large assortment of Opera and Marine Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Magnifiers, Barometers, Thermometers, Hydrometers, Compasses and Mathematical Drawing Instruments &c. se7-1y

Millinery.

The Misses Lacy,

NO. 138 LAKE STREET (UP STAIRS), CHICAGO.

EMPORIUM OF PARISIAN FASHIONS.

Dress Caps, Head Dresses, Rich Lace Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, &c., of the latest Paris styles, constantly on hand or made to order, at extremely low prices. Also, the latest New York fashions, in Straw Goods, for ladies and children.

The Misses L. pay particular attention to cutting patterns for Dressmakers, Dresses, &c., for ladies and children, where by they can fit their own garments for the slight cost of 25 to 50 cents each.

Parisian Bonnet Coloring taught in one lesson. Price $5.00.

Ladies and Orderings done to order.

Two apprentices wanted immediately. oct3-1m-s227

FLAVORING EXTRACTS—OF LEMON Raspberry, Strawberry, Pineapple, Rose, Almond Quince, Celery, Cinnamon, Vanilla, Peppermint and Nutmeg by SARGENT & HISLEY,
Apothecaries, 140 Lake st.
au31

Dry Goods.

THE GREAT PANIC SALE!

SOME OF THE BARGAINS AT

W. M. Ross & Co.'s.

150 Pieces Fine French Merino

For THREE SHILLINGS, regular price one dollar.
W. M. ROSS & CO.

Manchester, Pacific and Hamilton Delaines

200 pieces at ONE SHILLING, regular price two shillings.
W. M. ROSS & CO.

Finest, All Wool, Yard Wide Plaids

200 pieces choice styles for THREE SHILLINGS.
W. M. ROSS & CO.

New Styles Plaid Silks

THREE SHILLINGS A YARD.
W. M. ROSS & CO.

RICH TEN SHILLING SILKS,

Reduced to SIX SHILLINGS.
W. M. ROSS & CO.

Cloaks and Shawls,

Of every description, reduced to HALF PRICE.
W. M. ROSS & CO.

Fine Laces and Embroideries,

AT INCREDIBLE PRICES.
W. M. ROSS & CO.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Reduced to HALF REGULAR PRICES.
W. M. ROSS & CO.

1,000 Pcs. Choice Styles

SHILLING CALICOES for Eight Cents.
W. M. ROSS & CO.

500 PCS. NEW STYLES

DRESS GOODS,

Reduced from FOUR to TWO SHILLINGS.
W. M. ROSS & CO.

500 PCS. FULL WIDTH

Fine Paramatas,

Seven Yards for a Full Dress, reduced to ONE SHILLING.
W. M. ROSS & CO.

Fine French Delaines,

ALL WOOL, reduced from Seven and Eight Shillings to FOUR and FIVE Shillings.
W. M. ROSS & CO.

150 PCS. FINEST

Printed French Merinos

In Chicago—choice styles reduced to SIX SHILLINGS, from twelve shillings.
W. M. ROSS & CO.

REAL IRISH POPLINS

For ONE DOLLAR, worth Two Dollars.
W. M. ROSS & CO.

Rich Trimming Goods,

Of every description, reduced ONE HALF.
W. M. ROSS & CO.

The Greatest Bargains ever before known in

DRY GOODS.

Half a Million Dollars Worth, 20 to 30 per cent. below the COST of any other Store in Chicago.
W. M. ROSS & CO.

Cloths, Cassimeres and Flannels,

At One Half the Regular Prices.
W. M. ROSS & CO.

500 PCS. RICHARDSON'S FINE LINENS,

Fifty cents quality, for thirty cents.
W. M. ROSS & CO.

Blankets and Housekeeping Goods

Of every description at extraordinary bargains.
W. M. ROSS & CO.

☞ During the Great Panic Sale our store will open at 6 A.M., and close at 5 P.M. oct

RE-OPENING OF

J. B. SHAY'S

CHEAP STORE

159 Lake St., corner of Lasalle.

DRY GOODS,

Saved from the Late Calamitous Fire!

WILL BE SOLD

Without any Regard to Cost,

Cheap! Cheap!! Cheap!!

The Public cannot but appreciate

THE GREAT BARGAINS OFFERED

—AT—

J. B. SHAY'S CHEAP STORE,

159 Lake Street, corner of Lasalle.
oct20

C. T. ATKINSON,

66 . . Lake Street. . . 66

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Has now in Store a complete assortment of

DRESS, CLOAK AND MANTILLA TRIMMINGS.

Also, a large stock of

French & Swiss Embroideries,

REAL AND IMITATION LACES,

Hosiery, Gloves and Mitts,

WOOLEN GOODS.

A large variety of Ladies', Misses' and Children's

HOODS,
ARMLETS,
GAITERS,
MITTENS, &C., &C.

FRENCH, ENGLISH AND GERMAN

FANCY GOODS,

Zephyr and Tapestry Worsted,

BONNET AND VELVET RIBBONS, &c.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to the Jobbing Trade. Country merchants would do well to call and examine our stock. oct20

Elegant Goods & Great Bargains

TO BE HAD AT

T. B. CARTER & CO'S.

THE LADIES ARE PARTICULARLY requested to examine the late importations of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

Now on Exhibition at

136 Lake Street.

☞ PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.—TERMS CASH.—☜
oct20

1857. Fall Trade. 1857

STACY & THOMAS,

WHOLESALE DEALERS,

Nos. 231 & 233 South Water Street.

20000 GRAIN BAGS,
NO BALES REG. SHEETING,
1,000 BALES BATTING,
COTTON YARN,
CARPET WARP,
WICKING,
WADDING,
TWINE,
Twines, Skeins, Aprons, Checks, Cotton Flannels, Wool Flannels, Blankets, &c., &c., now receiving and for sale at the lowest market prices. au3

Dry Goods.

REMOVAL.

P. PALMER,

From 137 to 139 Lake Street.

GREAT SALE

—OF—

DRY GOODS AND CARPETS.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE

Tightness of the Money Market

—AND—

OTHER STARTLING CAUSES COMBINED,

AND TO ENABLE ME

To Stand from Under

THE PRESENT CRASH,

I SHALL OFFER MY ENTIRE STOCK

—FOR—

THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS,

At a Great Sacrifice!!

Curtain Goods,

AT LESS THAN COST, FOR THE

Next Thirty Days.

P. PALMER,

189 Lake Street, Chicago.

oct5-3m:672

FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.,

81 & 83 SOUTH WATER ST.,

(Corner of State.)

Importers and Jobbers of

BROADCLOTH, DOESKINS,
BLACK, FANCY & COATING CASSIMERES AND DOESKINS,
SILK VELVET VESTINGS,
HEAVY OVERCOATINGS, Of all Kinds,
SATINETTS, SHEEPS' GREYS, TWEEDS, KENTUCKY JEANS.
TAILORS' TRIMMINGS,
&c., &c., &c.

We would invite the attention of the Trade to our Fall Stock, now receiving.

☞ Agents for Scott's Fashions. feb.27-1y:m57

DRY GOODS FOR CASH.

Great Reduction in Prices,

AT RETAIL.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE GREAT FINANCIAL CRISIS,

W. R. WOOD & CO.,

152.....Lake Street.....152

Will Offer on Thursday, Oct. 8th,

The whole of their Rich and very Valuable stock

DRESS AND FANCY GOODS,

At Unprecedently Low Prices,

CONSISTING OF

Dress Silks and Silk Robes,

PRINTED DELAINES,

Plain and Printed Merinos and Cashmeres,

Valencias,

And an endless variety of other styles of Dress Goods.

BROCHE, STELLA & WOOL SHAWLS.

FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,

Gloves, Hosiery, &c.

The public are assured that the Reduction is REAL, and our prices in every instance will be found as low as the cost prices of Goods elsewhere. oct6-1m:689

TO THE TRADE.

J. M. STINE & CO.,

185 South Water street, between La Salle & Wells sts.,

HAVE NOW IN STORE, AND OFFER for sale at a very low price for cash,

WOOLEN YARNS—in the line of blue mixed, indigo blue, white, blue and scarlet random, black and plain scarlet.

HOODS—Ladies', Misses' and Children's; a great variety of styles.

SACKS—Men's, Ladies', Misses' and Children's, of foreign and domestic manufacture.

Blankets, Woolen Hosiery, Gloves and Mittens, Comforters, Shawls, Cloaks, Dress Goods, and a large assortment of Yankee Notions and Fancy Dry Goods.

195 South Water Street,
(3 stairs.)
oct24-3m:715

NEW TRUNKS, NEW

—AT—

Greatly Reduced Prices,

—AT—

61 & 219 South Clark Street.

W. & G. S. WRIGHT,

In view of the extreme tightness in the Money Market, are now offering their splendid assortment of

TRUNKS, VALISES, AND CARPET BAGS,

AT PRICES

Reduced to Suit the Present Hard Times!

61 & 219 CLARK STREET.

Carpetings.

MUST BE SOLD,

For Cash!

$150,000 WORTH

—OF—

CARPETINGS,

CURTAIN MATERIALS,

AND FURNISHING GOODS,

—AT—

Beecher, Hollister & Wilkins'

CARPET HALL,

135 . Lake Street . 135

We shall commence

ON MONDAY, NOVEMBER SECOND,

TO CLOSE OUT

**OUR ENTIRE STO

Legal Notices.

PUBLICATION NOTICE.
STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County—ss.
Cook County Court of Common Pleas, } November Term, A. D. 1857.

ATTACHMENT.
George B. Windle and James R. Windle vs. Martin Wise.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the said Martin Wise, that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of Cook County Court of Common Pleas, dated the 21st day of October, A. D. 1857 at the suit of the said George B. Windle and James R. Windle against the said Martin Wise, for the sum of one hundred and ninety-three dollars and forty-seven cents (directed to the sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed. Now, therefore, unless you, the said Martin Wise, shall personally be and appear before the said Cook County Court of Common Pleas, on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the City of Chicago, on the third Monday of November, A. D. 1857, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiffs' action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said George B. Windle and James R. Windle and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
DAVIS & NEELY, Pl'ffs Att'y. no6-tw-w2w

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook—ss.
Cook County Circuit Court,
November Term, 1857.

Reuben Hopkins and Julia A. Hopkins, his wife, vs. Samuel Newburgh.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the said Samuel Newburgh, that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Cook County Circuit Court, dated the 21st day of October, A. D. 1857, at the suit of the said Reuben Hopkins and Julia A. Hopkins, for the sum of three thousand one hundred and sixteen dollars and seventy-six cents, directed to the sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed. Now, therefore, unless you, the said Samuel Newburgh, shall personally be and appear before the said Cook County Court of Common Pleas, on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the City of Chicago, on the third Monday of November, A. D. 1857, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiffs' action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said Reuben Hopkins and Julia A. Hopkins, his wife, for the said judgment and costs and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
CORNELL WAITE & JAMESON, Pl'ff's Att'y. no6-tw-w2w

PUBLICATION NOTICE.
STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County—ss.
Cook County Court of Common Pleas, } November Term, A.D., 1857.

ATTACHMENT.
Henry Stokes and Benarah G. Stokes vs. Martin Wise.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the said Martin Wise, that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of Cook County Court of Common Pleas, on or before the first day of the term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of January, A.D. 1858, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiffs' action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said Henry Stokes and Benarah G. Stokes against the estate of the said Martin Wise, for the sum of eighteen hundred and twenty-six dollars and fifty-seven cents, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said Martin Wise shall personally be and appear before the said Cook County Court of Common Pleas, on or before the first day of the next